

General Assembly

Raised Bill No. 7018

January Session, 2001

LCO No. 5051

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

Introduced by: (JUD)

AN ACT CONCERNING HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- Section 1. Section 52-466 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:
- 3 (a) (1) An application for a writ of habeas corpus by or on behalf of a 4 person committed to the custody of the state as a result of a criminal 5 conviction shall be made to the superior court or a judge thereof for a 6 judicial district designated by the Chief Court Administrator. If an 7 application is filed in the superior court for a judicial district other than 8 a designated judicial district, the clerk of the court where the 9 application was filed shall transfer the application to the clerk of the 10 superior court for the designated judicial district.
- 12 (2) An application for a writ of habeas corpus by or on behalf of a
 12 person other than a person committed to the custody of the state as a
 13 result of a criminal conviction shall be made to the superior court or to
 14 a judge thereof for the judicial district in which the person whose
 15 custody is in question is claimed to be illegally confined or deprived of
 16 [his] such person's liberty. [, provided any application made by or on

- 17 behalf of a person confined in the Connecticut Correctional Institution,
- 18 Enfield-Medium or the Carl Robinson Correctional Institution, Enfield,
- 19 shall be made to the superior court or a judge thereof for the judicial
- 20 district of Tolland.]
- Sec. 2. Subsection (b) of section 52-470 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:
- 23 (b) No appeal from the judgment rendered in a habeas corpus 24 proceeding brought [in order to obtain his release] by or [in] on behalf 25 of [one] a person who has been convicted of crime in order to obtain 26 such person's release may be taken unless the appellant, within [ten] 27 twenty days after the case is decided, petitions the judge before whom 28 the case was tried or a judge of the Supreme Court or Appellate Court 29 to certify that a question is involved in the decision which ought to be 30 reviewed by the court having jurisdiction and the judge so certifies. 31 The judge to whom a petition for certification to appeal is made shall 32 render a decision thereon granting or denying such petition. A 33 decision to deny a petition shall be final and there shall be no right to 34 further review.
- Sec. 3. Section 51-296 of the general statutes is amended by adding subsection (d) as follows:
 - (NEW) (d) Prior to the filing by an inmate of an application for a writ of habeas corpus, a public defender, assistant public defender, deputy assistant public defender or special public defender, upon a determination that such inmate is indigent pursuant to subsection (a) of section 51-297 and notice to the state's attorney for the judicial district in which such inmate is confined, shall be authorized to represent such inmate and file an application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of such inmate. Such public defender, assistant public defender, deputy assistant public defender or special public defender may represent the inmate until the court appoints counsel for such inmate.

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48 Sec. 4. (NEW) If an application for a writ of habeas corpus is made 49 by or on behalf of a person committed to the custody of the state as a 50 result of a criminal conviction and such application seeks relief based on the conditions of confinement of such person, it shall be a defense 52 to such application that the person has failed to exhaust any 53 administrative remedies available to such person for the redress of the 54 conditions of which such person complains.

- Sec. 5. Section 51-36 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:
- (a) The Chief Court Administrator may cause any and all court records, papers or documents other than records concerning title to land, required to be retained indefinitely or for a period of time defined by (1) rules of court, (2) directives promulgated by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, or (3) statute, to be microfilmed. The device used to reproduce such records on film shall be one which accurately reproduces the original thereof in detail. Such microfilm shall be considered and treated the same as the original records, papers or documents, provided a certificate of authenticity appears on each roll of microfilm. A transcript, exemplification or certified copy thereof shall for all purposes be deemed to be a transcript, exemplification or certified copy of the original. The original court records, papers or documents so reproduced may be disposed of in such manner as approved by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator. For purposes of this subsection, microfilm shall include microcard, microfiche, microphotograph, electronic medium or any other process which actually reproduces or forms a durable medium for so reproducing the original.
- (b) [Any] Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, any judge of the Superior Court may order that official records of evidence or judicial proceedings in said court, the Court of Common Pleas or the Circuit Court, including official notes and tapes of evidence or judicial proceedings concerning title to land, taken more than seven years prior

51

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69 70

71

72

73

74

75

76 77

78

79

to the date of such order by any stenographer or official court reporter, be destroyed by the person having the custody thereof.

(c) In cases in which there has been a conviction of a felony, including a capital felony, the official records of evidence or judicial proceedings in the court shall not be destroyed until the expiration of twenty years from the date of disposition or until the expiration of the sentence, whichever is later. For purposes of this section, official records of evidence or judicial proceedings include the unstripped court file, all exhibits from the parties whether marked for identification or admitted as full exhibits and the transcripts of all proceedings held in the matter including voir dire.

[(c)] (d) All court records other than records concerning title to land may be destroyed in accordance with rules of court. Records concerning title to land shall not be subject to any such destruction, except that official notes and tapes of evidence or judicial proceedings concerning title to land may be destroyed. All court records may be transferred to any agency of this state or to any federal agency in accordance with rules of court or directives promulgated by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, provided records in any action concerning title to land terminated by a final judgment affecting any right, title or interest in real property shall be retained for not less than forty years in the office of the clerk of the court location in which the judgment was rendered. Any other Judicial Department books, records, papers or documents may be destroyed or transferred to any agency of this state or to any federal agency in accordance with directives promulgated by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator.

Statement of Purpose:

To authorize the consolidation of venue for habeas corpus applications, to eliminate the right to appeal the denial of a petition for certification to appeal, to authorize public defenders to represent inmates prior to the filing of a habeas corpus application, to require exhaustion of administrative remedies in conditions of confinement

claims and to ensure the availability of records and exhibits that are necessary for habeas corpus proceedings.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]